

The party that carries New York this year will elect its candidate for president.

Arthur is gaining ground, and as time goes on, the tide will be very much in his favor.

Says the Boston Globe: "England is suffering from a violent attack of 'gub.' England is trying to follow the example of the democratic party."

The Cincinnati Gazette thinks "the drift of the republican undercurrent seems to be toward Blaine and Lincoln. They would make a tolerably strong team."

The way that spring is opening in the lap of winter is simply ridiculous. It is an exhibition that doesn't become so beautiful and gentle a thing as 'springing.'

After the campaign the democratic party will feel like kicking itself down hill. The democratic party will save itself much future trouble and humiliation by doing the kicking now.

Two presidents became roadmasters after their terms as chief magistrates of the nation had expired—John Tyler and R. B. Hayes. They accepted the road-mastership as a cap-sheer to their official lives.

John B. Gough in a lecture in Washington last week, tried to prove that the press is "the mainstay of sin." When a man has the dyspepsia, says pretty well down the hill of life, and begins to scur, he is apt to say a great many foolish things.

Mr. Underwood, formerly lieutenant governor of Vermont, has sued General Henry and others for \$1,500,000 damages for confining him in a lunatic asylum. No one will hardly doubt that Mr. Underwood is still troubled with lunacy if he expects to recover \$1,500,000.

While congress is trying to get the Greeley rescuing expedition fleet ready, it should also organize and equip another fleet to go to the rescue of the rescuers of Greeley. Mr. Winsor can make a good point for himself and do humanity a service, by suggesting to congress the importance of this movement.

Patents were issued on February 20th to Wisconsin inventors as reported by Messrs. Erwin & Benedict Patent attorneys, of 395 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

Cutter-head—H. S. Boynton, Oshkosh.

Hay fork—J. G. Kausen and R. Miller, Appleton.

Shoulder brace—J. Keller, Milwaukee.

Making copper shafts by the aid of electricity—J. K. Kessler, Milwaukee.

Slough runner—F. J. Larkin, Kenosha.

Detachable barrel cover—H. Mann, Milwaukee.

Grain sifter and cleaner—R. H. Griffiths, Janesville.

Optical attachment for sewing machines—J. W. Wats, Racine.

The democratic party is all tail and no head. But this is not news. The party has always been in that condition. But last the democratic public should regard this a republican libel on the party; the Gazette puts upon the witness stand the Washington Post, the official organ of the democratic party in congress. The testimony of the Post is as follows: "The business of the session is not to a hopeful or creditable state of forwardness. It lags—almost languishes. Where is the leader who can bring order out of chaos and set the majority of the house on the road to a successful close of the session?" The condition of the business in congress was never any different when the democrats were in the majority. The democrats have had a chance to do something this session that would help them in the campaign but they are throwing the chance away.

When the question of locating the fair was being discussed before the locating committee, Vilas and Keyes argued in behalf of Madison. They capped this argument by offering in behalf of the citizens of Madison, a bonus of \$2,000 in cash, to go into the treasury of the society to be disposed of in improvements or otherwise as that body saw fit. If the fair should be located at that point, as Milwaukee had only offered to put her grounds in equally good condition with those at Madison, the proposition of the Madison men was just \$2,000 better than that of Milwaukee. President Pratt, in conversation with a State Journal representative on Saturday, and he believed that if the fair were to be held in Milwaukee the local patronage would be much greater than at Madison, "but," said he, "the legitimate mission of the fair is the benefit and pleasure of the agricultural classes, and I firmly believe that there can and will be a larger representation of these classes at a fair held in Madison than at one held in Milwaukee."

Mr. A. A. Robinson, general superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, has been promoted to the office of general manager of that great railway system. The success Mr. Robinson has won since he entered the service of the Santa Fe, has been nothing less than remarkable. It has only been a very few years since he left Rock county for Kansas, when the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was young, weak and struggling. He began by carrying a surveyor's chain on the line of the railway. He was earnest in his business, studious in his habits, and wisely ambitious in his desires, and it was not long before Mr. Robinson's ability was fully appreciated and as the Santa Fe extended its lines and grew in importance, he was promoted until he reached the position of chief engineer of the road. His next promotion was to the

general superintendent, and now comes the report officially, that Mr. Robinson has been promoted to the office of general manager. This is a responsible and an exalted position, but one that Mr. Robinson is abundantly able to fill. His friends in Rock county, who have watched his rise and progress, will rejoice to hear of his recent promotion.

THE BATTLE OF TEB.

Osman Digma's Defeat on the Field of One of His Victories.

Where He Whipped Baker Tashar. There He Gets a Thrashing—Latest News of the Affair—Foreign Notes.

New York, March 3.—Referring to the battle on Friday last between the British troops and Osman Digma's forces, a London dispatch says: "All advices from Tripoli concur in acknowledging that the Arabs fought with desperate bravery. Osman Digma, the rebel leader, who gained so many and so signal a victory over Baker Pasha upon almost the same ground where he met with decisive defeat, brought 12,000 men into the field. The bulk of these took part in the charge against the British lines. During the entire battle the Arabs' want of organization and regular discipline constantly exposed them to the deadly effect of the continuous fire which the British poured upon them hour after hour. Not more than one-third of Osman's forces were armed with Remington rifles. The rest were supplied with muskets and spears. But neither the Remington rifles nor the guns under the Arabs' manipulation caused any loss among the British. The wounds were received at close quarters during the fanatical charges or rushes upon the troops. The few prisoners taken, and the sudden retreat of the enemy, caused considerable uneasiness here as to the value and results of the victory. Gen. Graham's force numbered about 4,000.

SUAKIN, March 3.—The march to Teb was accomplished in four hours from Teb. The hussars scoured the country and kept up a steady firing with the enemy, who retired in disorganized masses in the direction of Tamashek. The whole camp, including 300 tents and many camels, was taken. The condition of the camp showed the Arabs rolled upon being victorious.

All reports commend the steadiness with which the British moved on Teb. The square in which they advanced to the battle was never broken.

The determination and bravery of the rebels are shown in the fact that when they were charged by the cavalry, great numbers of them threw themselves upon their backs on the ground and speared the horses of the troops as they dashed over them.

Osman Digma is encamped eight miles distant from Suakin. A battle with him is expected when the British troops return to Suakin from Teb.

Graham at Teb.

TRIPOLI, March 3.—Gen. Graham, with his command, reached Teb Saturday afternoon, and was warmly welcomed by the garrison and inhabitants. There was no fighting, the rebels having quietly retired to the mountains. On the march from Teb the same formation and general order was observed as on Friday; the infantry being instructed to reserve fire until within 300 yards of the enemy, while the cavalry was to act only when the infantry should show signs of wavering. The British losses in the battle of Friday were killed and wounded. The latest estimates, which are believed to be nearly correct, place the number of rebels killed in Friday's battle at 5,000.

From the rebels taken prisoners in the second battle some significant information is being obtained in regard to the causes of the revolt against Egyptian rule. One native told a correspondent that the rebellion was made inevitable by the grinding tyranny of the khedive's tax collectors. Two people had no quarrel with the Egyptians. Indeed, it appears from statements by other prisoners, that the rebels were not aware that they were to meet British soldiers until they saw the white faces of their opponents approaching. They then turned and shot their chiefs for concealing the truth, but were none the less determined to fight to the death against renewed subjection to their oppressors.

The Dynamite Business.

LONDON, March 3.—The American embassy has received no information in regard to the reported communication of the English government to Washington relative to dynamite outrages. It will be made through the Hon. Mr. Lay, the English minister at Washington. The decision of the government in this matter had received fresh impetus from the articles in The Times and other papers. The Spectator says: "It has become a serious question whether the government shall ask Washington to suppress the suppression of dynamite merchants by signing a treaty binding both nations to make a conspiracy to injure foreign cities or to injure the rights of the people of England. The English desperadoes were plotting or advising the raising in New York Americans would expect the English government to help them. Why is the obligation not reciprocal? Congress cannot compel the state of New York to alter its laws, but it can sanction a treaty which under the constitution takes precedence of municipal law."

The Telegraph, admitting the difficulty of the case, points out that the Geneva arbitration established the principle that the inadvisability of municipal law is no answer to a complaint of failure of due diligence in the observance of international obligations. It insists that the definition of due diligence against England in the Alabama case now holds good against the nation from whose shores a host of enemies more deadly than Confederate cruisers are continually dispatched. The papers of every party and class express similar opinions.

False Prophecy and Much Return.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times states that the government has telegraphed orders for Gen. Graham to retreat immediately from Teb and prepare to send the British troops back to England.

Sardonic wit has not spared a drama so monstrous as the operations in Egypt, the report that the marines are being recruited, and that the British troops are to be sent to Teb. The Times states that the government is exhausting its resources by adding a troop of horse marines to the British force, while Sir Wilfrid Lawson is a scheme as was ever conceived out of the heads of the British statesmen, and that the British statesmen are to give no French schemes for revenge upon Germany.

Congratulations and Condolence.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times has telegraphed to Gen. Stephenson, in Cairo, congratulating the British troops upon their victory at Teb on Friday, deploring the loss of life and expressing anxiety for the wounded.

Mr. Underwood, formerly lieutenant governor of Vermont, has sued Gen. Henry and others for \$1,500,000 for confining him in a lunatic asylum.

Be sure to ask for N. K. Brown's Eucalyptic Glycerine, and take no other. Recollect the initials.

ALWAYS ON DUTY.

The American Editor and His Inextinguishable Desire for News.

Representative Anderson Discusses Postal Telegraphy, Press Associations and the Proposed News Copyright—Press Censorship.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3.—In the house Saturday afternoon Representative John A. Anderson, of Kansas, availed himself of the latitude of a general debate to discuss the question of postal telegraphy. He reviewed the testimony which has been taken by the senate committee on postoffices and post roads to show that the Western Union company has a practical monopoly of the telegraph business, and called for the attention of the house to the query whether, instead of making heavy and unprofitable appropriations for telegraphic service rendered by private corporations year after year and decade after decade, it may not be cheaper, wiser and better for the government to build and operate lines of its own. He summed up the constitutionality of the proposed action as outside the question, which he said, "But of eight millions of dollars, and said: 'This constitutional dodge has been so frequently played on so many different measures and so often exposed that I turn from it with the remark that the United States should not be the victim of the constitutionality of the integrity of the constitution evoked by the Western Union, the Standard Oil company, the land grant railroad, and the whole host of corporation pirates would be amusing if it were not so nauseatingly disgusting; and possibly warrants the hope that this able character of liberty, which had a mighty hand time before they were born, will yet live, and in some future way manage to struggle down the centuries.' Referring to the question of the telegraph with the press, Mr. Anderson said: 'Wherever there is a Western Union office property, near by is an alert sentinel of the veteran corps of the republic—an American editor. Nothing escapes him, from the latest case of 'kidnapping' it was loaded,' or the condition of crops, to the progress of a flood or the appearance of an epidemic. Every day he is on duty in every department of the country, and he is not only a censor, but a censor of the press. They are where under the flag that is not gathered for the people and flushed by night to the news columns, while along the cables which divide the world the gales and waves of the ocean, and the winds of the world, the news of all nations is interchanged. The facilities for gathering and communicating intelligence are almost as universal, active and wonderful as the sun's rays. They are as the clustered diamonds in the crown of the empire of modern genius, and no army could more safely rely upon the vigilance of its sentinels than may the American people rely upon the vigilance of its editors, its publishers and its printers.' Continuing on this subject the speaker said: 'Suppose several important events have happened today in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, at points where there is not a daily paper. Editors of dailies are always agents of the press association which supplies their dispatches. The editor of a weekly at these points will telegraph the news to the Associated Press. The message will go to St. Louis and be fitted by a sort of censor or manager of the Associated Press, who decides what shall appear, how much shall appear, and the precise form of its appearance. I am informed that there are just three censorers who are in judgment upon all news gathered in the United States by the Associated Press—one at St. Louis, one at Chicago and one at New York. Whatever is telegraphed from the territory in his jurisdiction goes to that censor, and whatever appears in the papers of his territory is telegraphed to them by him. These three censorers may discharge their momentary duties with the utmost honor, sagacity and integrity, and then again they may not. But, whatever they do or do not, the power vested in them, and especially in the New York censor, is more startling, more dangerous, more cyclopic than the wildest despot of Europe ever dreamed that one man could wield. In comparison with the power of the New York censor, the amplest power of the president of the United States in shaping public opinion is only a child's play. Any unscrupulous government that should attempt to inaugurate such a system would be burned to ashes by the flaming of the lightnings of revolution. But it exists in America as the logical sequence, the sweet flower of that precious plant—the Western Union monopoly.'

Mr. Anderson then quoted the circular of the Western Associated Press of 1883, forbidding their clients to patronize "any opposition or contrary telegraphic company, and the Western Union," and concluded his speech with the following remarks respecting the danger to weekly papers, growing out of the proposition to copyright news dispatches: "Suppose now, that a law were passed copyrighting press dispatches for forty-eight hours, what would be the effect on the weekly press, and how far would the possible power of the Western Union over the dailies be extended over the country press? Either the latter would have to do without the latest news or pay for it to the dailies, which would be profitable to the latter. In the end a stronger weekly is a tower would be built into the combination. But when this occurred, generally these weeklies would be as much within the possible power of the Western Union, of which Mr. Gould is said to be the owner, as the dailies now. The condition of things compatible with the public good or the public safety? Yet precisely such a measure is pending in this house, and these who oppose it are denouncing the measure. While there may be possible ground for copyrighting 'editorial' as the product of an editor's brain, what ground is there for copyrighting, say election returns, or the news of Garfield's murder? Does the editor create them in the sense an author creates a book? To my mind that measure is a glaring, wrong, glittering with impudence. And the weekly press of the nation had better wake up. If it will look far enough it will discover a very true Italian hand manipulating the measure."

Method in Its Madness.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 3.—The Sunday Herald devotes nearly a column to a criticism of the proposition of Henry Waterson to copyright news. The article says: "It is an error to suppose that the measure is a mere side-saddle, but there is method in its madness. It stands this test of sanity: that if it would help to create a monopoly for a few wealthy newspapermen, which would be a bad thing, even when no just occasion existed, it might help to the theft of news against justice, and struggling rivals and put them to a cruel struggle and expense as to break their backs."

Griggs' Glycerine Balm.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Balm, which is a sure cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, hemorrhoids, and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. For sale by Stearns & Baker.

Avoid Pills—Being largely composed of mercury they eventually ruin the stomach, but Allen's Bilious Pills is a vegetable mixture, acts quickly, and effectually cures. 25 cents. At all druggists.

TWO MILLIONS MORE.

Utica, New York, Fights a Destructive Blaze.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—The most disastrous conflagration that has ever visited Utica broke out in the extensive shoe manufactory of H. J. Holbrook & Co., on Catherine street. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and soon the building was in a mass of flames. The fire department responded promptly to the alarm. The fire communicated to the wholesale clothing establishment of J. Rockwell & Co., and the Utica City National bank. The flames raged furiously, and assistance was telegraphed for, which was responded to by the departments of Rome, Whitesboro and Little Falls. In a short time the fire had reached the store of N. C. Newell & Son, dealers in paints, paper, etc., which proved itself to be excellent burning material. The drug store of John B. McMillan, next adjoining, was also burned, and the office, press-room, etc., of The Daily Observer, in the same building, was completely gutted. Nothing was saved except the files. The wholesale grocery house of Constock Bros., and the store of James Sayers & Son, dealers in hardware, building, etc., and the plumbing establishment of R. Martin, were completely wrecked. Mr. B. DeLong's furniture warehouse were held up, and J. J. Gray's insurance office, Cloninger's barber shop and Truster's billiard room were completely burned. Many other establishments were badly injured by smoke and water. The heat on the opposite side of the street was intense, and a large quantity of place-glass was destroyed. The fire was under control at 1 p. m., although the ruins are still smoldering. The loss is variously estimated at \$1,700,000 to \$2,000,000. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed to have originated in the engine-room of Holbrook's building. The Western Union telegraph wires were prostrated by falling walls, and communication delayed several hours. The losses are partially insured.

Another Bad Burn.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 3.—The attractive works of the United States Stamping company, Portland, this state, burned. They were filled with machinery for stamping tin, and employed about 500 hands, turning out and shipping six or eight carloads of goods per day. The buildings were wholly destroyed. The first report exaggerated the amount of the loss. The first estimate appraised the value of the plant, machinery, etc., at the original cost. The proprietors say the loss in round figures is about \$250,000. The total insurance is \$250,000, distributed among forty companies.

THE WHISKY POOL.

A Member Who Thinks It Is Nearing Its End.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Mr. H. B. Miller, president of the Western Export association, was seen at the Burnt house and asked concerning the welfare of the pool. Mr. Miller said in substance that under last year there was a surplus being produced, and as European prices were low, the association was warehousing whisky on the following plan: The took the whisky at the Cincinnati highest price of the day. It was warehoused, advancing half the price of a proof gallon as a guarantee that the manufacturer should receive, when the whisky was marketed, the full face value of the amount warehoused on the day it was warehoused. This left the pool to stand insurance, leakage, and 5 cents a barrel storage. The guarantee is returned to the pool when the warehoused goods are sold. In regard to food losses, those who were forced to shut down were being allowed their capacity for the time stopped. Mr. Miller said, further that the pool was shaky, but he was under the impression that it could not last many months. It was becoming more and more difficult to manage it every year, as assessments were not being paid as cheerfully or as promptly as formerly. He thought, however, the association would hold together until May 1, when the cattle could be turned. To reduce or shut down sooner would cause too much loss. He was evidently strongly under the impression that the days of the pool were numbered.

Snow and Cold Weather.

ROME, N. Y., March 1.—The most severe snowstorm of the season is prevailing here. It began twenty-four hours ago and is fury is unabated. The thermometer has been close to zero and the wind has howled furiously from the northwest, driving the snow and piling it up on the highways and railway tracks. The outdoor movements in the country are of necessity suspended. Even in the city people do not venture out to go more than a block or two so serious is the storm. On the north and south railroads, nothing can be done until a calm comes. New York Central trains are being timed to run to Rome.

Train No. 51, on the West Shore road, is stuck in eleven feet of snow at Hercul, south of here. The Ontario & Western train, which left New York thirty-six hours ago, has not yet reached Oswego. The cold is so bitter that men cannot be induced to work at shoveling out trains. The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg trains are moving about three hours late.

WEEKLY HALL, Mass., March 1.—The wind which is blowing from the northwest has increased to a gale. Vessels have been coming into the harbor all day under bare poles, and anchoring back of Nohogue. The gale is spoken of as the most severe that has ever occurred on the coast for years, and many wrecks are predicted.

MI-CELLANEOUS

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

The Most Perfect Made.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER. There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia. Has been used for years in a million homes. Its great strength makes it the cheapest. Its perfect purity the healthiest. Is the family loaf the most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Sole agents for the West, Geo. D. Price & Co., 100 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. We make no second grade goods.

SECOND WEEK!

THEY MUST GO!

Not the Chinese, but the Entire Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT THE

Great Closing Sale at Hemming's Old Stand

Everything below cost. In order to close out as soon as possible, we will

DISCOUNT ALL FORMER PRICES TEN PER CENT!

This is an opportunity NEVER BEFORE OFFERED IN JANESVILLE, and they cannot last long at these prices. COME, BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

C. S. JACKMAN.

NEW SPRING STYLES!

OF

Wall Papers, Borders, Dados, Center and Ceiling Decorations Generally.

Also a very large assortment of Curtains, shades Cloths and Hollands of all colors, and a large assortment of

Brass, Ebony and Walnut Lambrequin Poles

Window Cornices, Curtain Loops, Bands, Fringe Pins, Hooks and Tassels, Curtain Fixtures of all kinds. Line and Ball Cords, Room Mouldings and Picture Hooks, Velvet Easel

Frames, Engravings and Pictures generally.

PICTURE FRAMES MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE!

From the finest and most unique mouldings. The headquarters for house decorations, and

house furnishing goods generally, is at the old reliable bookstore of

JAS. SUTHERLAND & SONS,

March 1, 1884, East Side of River, Janesville, Wis.

THE FIRST

Great Arrival of New Goods,

AT

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS

50 Pieces of

New Spring Fabrics!

Have been received and put on sale. We have the LARGEST and MOST ELEGANT stock of Dress Goods in Southern Wisconsin. All ladies will do well to come and examine our assortment and acquire an idea of the new shades and textures. We claim to have the largest stock of

Black, Colored and Brocaded Silks

In Rock County. We have more silks that we can warrant to give satisfaction than any house in the city. The above reminder is a great feature in buying goods at the present time. Also remember that you are dealing with a STRICTLY RELIABLE FIRM, who do just as they advertise. We have received something entirely new, an open screen curtain net called Etamine; also used extensively for aprons, it is very reasonable and suits all at sight. We are receiving case after case of

New Gingham, Cambrics, Prints.

Shirtings, Etc., just opened up, an entirely new line of Lace Collars and Underwear. We have got two hundred pieces of Dress Goods worth 15 cents, 20 cents and 25 cents, which we are slaughtering at 12 cents a yard—all colors. We have got a very fair gingham at the extremely low price of 5 cents a yard. If there are any people who wish to purchase blankets or comforts for next winters use, cost is the price with us. We warrant our comforts pure cotton filled. Come in and get our figures on all kinds of

DRY GOODS, SHAWLS AND CARPETS.

Remember again that it is at the White Block, Main Street, where great inducements are found.

Respectfully,

J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

For Sale.

The old novelty works, owned by F. Meyer is for sale cheap for cash. Will sell all or part as the purchaser may desire. Apply to COLLIER & WYATT, North Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Q. O. SUTHERLAND, M. D., Homeopathic Physician

And Surgeon. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE No. 8 FRANKLIN STREET. Hours: 1 to 3 and 8 to 7 p. m. mtd:edw

Drawing of Jurors.

Office of Clerk of Circuit Court, Rock County, Wis. February 20, 1884. Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, March 6th, 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., at my office in the city of Janesville, I shall proceed to draw the jurors for the April term of said court at the master's choice, by law.

Commercial Hotel

Formerly Davis House. Corner of Academy and Milwaukee Streets. Terms—\$1.00 Per Day. JOHN KENTON Prop. soc:edc

Subscribers to the DAILY GAZETTE who do not receive their paper regularly, will receive a copy of the paper by returning this notice to the GAZETTE PRINTING ROOM.

LOCAL MATTERS.

You will still find all sizes in women's, misses' and children's fine and medium shoes, at the great closing sale.

Who does not love a Scotch ballad sung in a bewitching manner by a charming singer? At Cannon's hall Wednesday evening.

For Rent—An elegant suite of rooms with all modern conveniences, corner of Main and North First streets. Apply at Gazette office.

Ladies' Pedora Monquairene kid gloves, in all the new spring shades, drabs, slates, tans and dark colors, at McCullagh & Galbraith.

A full line of boys' low and high top shoes in good and 20 per cent less than manufacturers' prices. These are decided bargains.

The finest line of misses' fine kid shoes in the city at \$2.00 per pair, these are the finest goods manufactured, and these prices should sell them at once.

Gents' shirts and collars at McCullagh & Galbraith.

Scotch ballads by the charming Mrs. Florence Forbes.

Edwards Alternative and Tonic Bitters are sold at Palmer & Stevens' drugstore.

WANTED.—A competent girl to do housework at Dr. Q. O. Sutherland's.

Edwards' Balm of Life is sold by Palmer & Stevens. Trial bottle free.

Brainard's medicated wood feathers, and pillow down, for sale at the second hand store of Sauton & Canfield. Also six walnut, brass arm, veneered, book case chairs and rockers to match.

Dr. Mitchell's poems are for sale at all the bookstores.

New assortment of combs, tooth brushes, toilet soaps and face powders, at Palmer & Stevens' drugstore.

Just Received.—A nice line of fancy combs and hair ornaments at Mrs. Sutherland's, East Milwaukee street.

A new stock of Oriental laces and embroideries at the Chicago store.

Jersays! Jersays! Jersays! at McCullagh & Galbraith's.

Stop that cough by using Palmer's Pectoral Syrup. It is warranted. For sale by Whittier & McLean.

Jersays! Jersays! Jersays! at McCullagh & Galbraith's.

Just received a big variety of those English, extra heavy, seamless, cotton stockings, for misses and children, at half price, at Chicago store.

Lace curtains, 15 cents per yard, at the Chicago store.

Call at Green & Rice's crockery store and get some of the bargains being offered there. It will pay you for your time spent.

Prentice & Evenson, opposite postoffice, sell "Salicylic" for rheumatism.

Bodine celebrated crucible cooking crocks given away as premiums at Wheelock's.

Bottom prices on every thing in the drug line at Stearns & Baker.

A piano to rent. Enquire at 38, South Main street. S. C. GREENBERG.

Ogdon House, Chicago, Ill.; \$1.50 per day, excepting parlors. Corner of Washington and Franklin streets.

D. KELLY & SONS, Proprietors.

Smoke Cousin Kate 10 cent cigar.

22 acres of good land with house, barn, chicken, etc., in 3d ward near Main street, for \$2,600. Don't buy land until you have seen this. C. E. BOWEN.

Smoke Cousin Kate 10 cent cigar.

The fine home of R. M. Hollister in the third ward for sale. Special inducement if sold at once. Apply to C. F. Bowles.

Smoke Cousin Kate 10 cent cigar.

One of the best built homes in the fourth ward will be sold, if applied for at once, for \$1,700 to enable the owner to go west. SEE E. BOWEN.

J. H. Gately furnishes ice by the load to any part of the city.

Best cigars in the city at Eldridge's.

Buy your wood of J. H. Gately. Green or dry and of the best quality.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is sold by Prentice & Evenson, opposite the postoffice.

Holiday presents from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars at Whittier & McLean's.

For cough medicine go to Eldridge's. Ask your dealer for a Smack.

Go to Eldridge's for your drugs.

Best oranges and lemons, 25 cents per dozen, at W. T. Van Kirk's.

For Sale—90 or 120 acres within 8 miles of the city, good buildings, also village store building and homestead for sale or trade for land, both splendid bargains. Inquire of J. G. Saxe.

Smoke Sonfield's Floristine Havana filled cigar, the best in the market.

Jackman's livery stable, on South Main street. Horses boarded for \$3.00 per week.

Smoke Sonfield's Smacks.

Another ten thousand lot of the celebrated Fox Hall cigars just received at Whittier & McLean's.

If you want to buy a Rock creek farm, a house and lot or business block in the city, rent a farm to work or house to live in cheap on a square deal—you can do it every time by calling on

M. H. BLANCHARD.

N. K. Brown's Ginger at Prentice & Evenson's, opposite postoffice.

Call at the Central carriage works on River street and examine their work, it can't be best.

Now being the time of the year when the sale of Hamburg embroideries is the largest, McKee & Bro. have bought a choice line. Special attention called to our 10 cent and 25 cent quality.

BRIEFERS.

—Temple of Honor held.

—The common council held a regular meeting this evening.

—Miss Mary A. Stevens has returned from her visit at New Orleans.

—Mr. E. A. Charlton, of the Broadhead Independent, was a welcome caller at the Gazette office this morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Pugsley, of Elgin, are in the city visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Marquissee.

—The advance sale of seats for Watson Winkles, will begin at Prentice & Evenson's to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

—E. M. Hyzer, Esq., city attorney, will leave for Cymarron, New Mexico, to-morrow, where he will visit relatives for three or four weeks.

—Miss Maria Farquharson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Farquharson, came up from Chicago on Saturday evening to spend a few days with her parents.

—Two hundred books were drawn from the public library on Saturday, the most of any day since the library has been open. It is steadily growing in public favor.

—Those interested in bee-keeping will hold a meeting in the Pioneer house to-morrow afternoon, for the purpose of forming a bee-keepers association in this county.

—The Janesville sack company will hold their regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening, at which the special order of business will be the consideration of new by-laws for the company.

—Mr. C. W. Stevens and wife, of Madison, who were in the city three or four days making a pleasant visit with their son, Mr. Frank Stevens, of the firm of Campbell & Stevens, returned home to-day.

—Colonel W. B. Brighton arrived home to-day from his business trip, he having been visiting friends in New York, Baltimore and Washington for the past six weeks, and returns well pleased, and much refreshed.

—Anderson's band returned home on Saturday, from Watertown, Dakota, where they played on the evening of the 29th, for the grand territorial ball. They were absent over a week, owing to the snow blockade at Sleepy Eye, Minnesota.

—On Saturday the towns of Porter and Spring Valley settled the state and county tax account with the county treasurer, returning all taxes in those towns paid, which fact is worthy of note, as it seldom happens that a town treasurer is successful in collecting all the tax.

—Dr. D. Robinson was called to Richmond, Walworth county, yesterday noon to attend a patient, intending to return to the city in the evening. Late last evening the doctor telephoned from Johnson that he was "snow bound" at that place, and would not be able to reach home until sometime to-day.

—The following obituary notice appears in to-day's Inter Ocean, with a request that Janesville papers copy the deceased having formerly resided in this city: "LAFAYETTE—Feb. 20, at the residence of her grandfather, Mrs. William L. Hoerster, No. 638 South Ashland avenue, Mrs. S. Lapham, aged 84 years."

—There must be some extra work on hand for the Knights of Pythias to-morrow evening. The members are all busy to-day working up their swords, brushing their helmets, and getting their war paraphernalia in serviceable condition, indicating that a lively and exciting campaign is on hand. Who is the candidate?

—Supervisors George Hawthorn, of Johnston, P. C. Burdick, of Edgerton, and O. P. Gardner, of Spring Valley, to whom was referred the matter of laying out a public highway in the towns of La Prairie and Turtle, met at the court house this afternoon to consider the matter. Their meeting was attended by a large number of citizens from those towns, who favored and opposed the project. The committee had not reached a decision at half past three o'clock.

—Dr. B. T. Sanborn, who has been in New Orleans for a few days, witnessing the anti-league festivities, returned home yesterday. Leaving a temperature at the Crescent City of 80 degrees above zero, and flower gardens in full bloom, he landed in the Dower City in a temperature of 3 degrees below zero, the ground covered with snow, and the people enjoying good sleighing. A radical change in forty-eight hours ride. That's the kind of a country you are living in at present.

—Mr. F. Boothroyde, who for the past twelve years has had charge of the carding and spinning departments of the McLean woolen mills in this city, left last evening, for Beaver Dam, where he has accepted a like position in the woolen mill in that place. Mr. Boothroyde is a first class hand in a woolen mill, and a good citizen; one whom we regret to lose, but hope that he will meet with continued prosperity in his new home. His family will remain in this city for the present.

—There is a general "kick" among a lot of third ward juveniles who attended a surprise party on Saturday evening, and some of them are making complaints of their treatment at the home of the surprised party. Several cakes were taken along, for a lunch, but on arriving at the home, the lady of the house took possession, (so it is said) of the cake, and on the plea that there was not enough cake to go around, the little people were sent home without their usual lunch, and the cake was laid away in the family pantry. The little folks say it was a "raw deal" on the whole party, and the old woman is welcome to "the cake" now.

—Mr. A. Nicotras, of this place, who suffered from Catarrh for years. He purchased a bottle of Elv's Cream Balm of us. He is now almost cured, and says you cannot recommend too highly. We are selling more of Elv's Cream Balm than of all other Catarrh remedies; can hardly keep a supply on hand. Even Bros., Druggists, Independence, Iowa.

For 24 years I have been afflicted with Catarrh, and I have been confined to my room for two months at a time. I have tried all the Catarrh remedies in hope of relief, but with no success until I met an old friend who had used Elv's Cream Balm and advised me to try it. I purchased a bottle and from the first application I found relief. It is the best remedy I have ever tried. W. C. MATTHEWS, Justice of the Peace, Shenandoah, Iowa.

Ask your dealer for Floristine Havana cigars.

"Young Man, Go West."

Some advice is worth observing. Any young man who reaches a point in his experience where he knows it all, and occasionally young men strike a mile-post of this character, would do well to remember that since the flood several older men have lived and died, with moderate accumulation of knowledge. The advice to "go west" has always been taken by us in small doses, not forgetting to "shake before taking." Thus far we have managed to shake it off, but a more liberal prescription came to us to-day in the shape of a letter from a friend located at a little town in Potter county, Dakota, that may shake our determination, and cause us to take the whole dose. This friend, Dan I. Fry, six months ago was doing a prosperous job printing business in Chicago; the western fever had him low, and when he recovered he found himself in a little town named Forest City on the banks of the raging Missouri. The town had a hotel and a reputation sixty days old; it was well developed on paper, and corner lots might have been sold at a premium if a wind break had been erected and ordinary precaution observed to prevent the lots blowing away. The first night after the Fry family arrived the hotel burned and with it all their clothing and five hundred dollars in money. The walking was rather poor out in that country, so they decided to remain for the winter. The decision was a wise one, as results will show. This city needed many things to make it a metropolis; a newspaper was an absolute necessity, and with commendable enterprise, the Forest City Press sprang into existence. The mission of the Press was two fold—it served as a good advertising medium for the town, which soon became noted for its pleasant surroundings and densely populated thoroughfares; it also afforded amusement and enlightenment for all the residents of the county, and there were several of them.

Six months have produced a wonderful change, not only in Potter county, Dakota, but also in the boy's disposition of our friend referred to. The letter which we append below explains the entire situation and is a strong argument in favor of going west. The story of the boy who went west on an early day, and wrote back to his father to come on, "as might mean men get office out here, does not apply in this case, as Mr. Fry merits all the honors Potter county can bestow.

DANIEL L. FRY, POTTER COUNTY, DAKOTA, Judge.

OFFICE JUDGE PROBATE COURT, FOREST CITY, Feb. 26, 1894.

DEAR FRIENDS—Move to Dakota; there is nothing like the climate—it is grand. Think of it! Your little niece, Bell Adella Fry, is only a few hours old, and sleeps, and sleeps, and sleeps, and is so smart. Will write you more when the excitement wears off a little.

FATHER: Judge postmaster editor Fry

Think of it, if the man goes on, and don't wander over into the Indian territory across the river and get scalped, we may reasonably hope to spend a winter with him in Washington if we should be fortunate enough to become the successful candidate of the next green back convention.

The many friends of Mrs. Fry will better remember her as Miss Althea Hayner.

Concentrate Vitality. All excitants, to radically cure, must be innocent. The art consists in concentrating the vital matters in the system contrary to health are removed. Health leads happiness in the mere sense of existence.

Brundett's Pills stimulate the blood so as to enable nature to throw off all morbid humors, and cure disease, no matter by what name it may be called.

The secret of recruiting the vital principle is discovered in Brundett's Pills, because they remove what hinders it in the blood. It is believed that those who take Brundett's Pills will not cure. The true art of healing is to assist nature to throw off disease, to concentrate, as it were, the whole vitality of the system to eject the enemy that has fastened on a part.

Get Brundett's Pills! Be put off with any other! and follow the printed directions, and health will surely bless you.

Money Order Business. The money order department of the Janesville postoffice transacted the following business during the past week:

3 domestic orders paid.....\$ 199.28
1 domestic order repaid.....2.33
25 postal notes issued.....22.67

Total paid.....\$1,009.28
21 domestic orders issued.....\$ 919.30
21 Canadian orders issued.....4.00
10 British orders issued.....5.00
1 German order issued.....6.00
20 postal notes issued.....14.98

Total issued.....\$1,075.36
1,000.00

Grand total.....\$2,135.61

Against the sum of \$2,381.54 for the previous week.

If you are suffering from Rheumatism or Neuralgia, do not postpone a trial of the great specific, ARZOTONOL, till you see puffery of it in the newspapers, that you will never see. It is not a remedy which needs to be bolstered by talk. It makes itself known and felt just where you want relief, and that is by far the best praise. As D. S. Thompson, Milford, Del., says: "Arzotonal is the best remedy I have ever used as a medicine, it speaks for itself."

The Weather.

At seven o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer registered 3 degrees below zero. Partly cloudy with south wind. At one o'clock p. m. the register was 23 degrees above zero. Snowing—southwest wind. At seven o'clock this morning the thermometer registered 3 degrees above zero. Clear, with west wind. At one o'clock p. m. the register was 17 degrees above zero. Partly cloudy with west wind.

Customed in ROSE GEMS, enclosed in lips that part in smiles like the opening rosebud, the teeth gleam with dazzling whiteness of the charming possessor uses beautifying SOZODONT, which cleanses and whitens the teeth without abrading their enamel like mineral preparations designed for the same purpose. Thus agreeably odorless and salutary article not only beautifies the teeth and enhances the beauty of the face, but removes canker, and remedies necrosis of the gums.

Hall's Vegetable Seltzer Hair Renewer or scalp ointment is peculiar for the scalp, and keeps the scalp cool and clean.

FERTILIZERS.

The Subject Being Discussed by Our Tobacco Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Rock county tobacco growers' and dealers' association was held in this city on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of considering the question of fertilizers. The meeting was well attended, much interest being taken in the discussion. President C. B. Conrad occupied the chair.

Secretary F. F. Stevens stated that his duties were such that he could not attend the meetings regularly, and as his partner, Mr. Will McKee, also held an office in the association, he was compelled to tender his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted.

On motion F. G. Stevens was elected permanent secretary to fill the vacancy. Mr. Stevens being absent, Mr. Silas Ward was chosen secretary pro tem.

The discussion of artificial fertilizers was then taken up. Mr. Rockwood, of the firm of Rockwood Brothers, who was appointed at the last meeting to look up evidence regarding the use of phosphates, reported that there was plenty of evidence against its use. During his fourteen years' experience in growing the weed, he had never been obliged to resort to phosphates. Buyers had informed him that if growers wanted to keep up the reputation of their soil and leaf, to leave phosphates alone.

Krons & Co., of Reading, Penn., established since 1860, instruct their agents not to buy a pound of phosphate goods. He then read a letter from Mr. O. O. Wilcox, representing Guy Falk & Bro., New York, who said:

"In 27 years experience in the manufacturing and handling of leaf tobacco in the general seed leaf growing states, I have found in all cases that tobacco grown with barnyard manures has proved far superior in flavor and other qualities necessary in the manipulation of it for smoking purposes, to any tobacco grown by any other fertilizer. Several states have tried them to their detriment and have, as a general thing, discontinued the use of all of them in the growing of tobacco."

The speaker also stated that he had drawn up the following petition and obtained a number of signatures with more to follow.

"We, the undersigned dealers in leaf tobacco, in the state of Wisconsin, hereby pledge ourselves not to purchase a crop of tobacco where phosphates or chemical manures of any kind are known to have been used in its production."

He had investigated the subject of bringing manure from the stock yards in Chicago, and found that it could be obtained free of charge. The cost of shipping it would be about \$35 per car.

Mr. A. E. Stevens was to have made an effort to reduce the cost of transportation to the actual expense of running the train, but he was not present, and the matter was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. F. W. Ooon, of Edgerton, had talked with eastern buyers on the question of phosphates and they said use native manures. He was not prepared to say that all the fertilizers were injurious to tobacco. Some parties in Edgerton had used a fertilizer and found no trouble, so far as he could learn.

Mr. M. H. Sovorhild said that he was told that he was coming to the meeting to champion the cause of fertilizers. He stated that the soil contained all the elements necessary to produce annual and vegetable life, except carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, all of which was contained in bone, and without which a single thing cannot grow animal or vegetable. It was the base of all fertilizers, and while farmers were paying \$1 a load for manure he could for 24 cents put much bone into the soil as that manure contained. He had used a fertilizer for three years, and parties buying it were all pleased. He received two cents a pound more for a crop of tobacco raised with it. In Pennsylvania it had been used for years, and the president of the Edgerton tobacco association used it and recommended it.

Oscar D. Rowe said fertilizers would raise free looking tobacco, but he failed to find a dealer who would recommend it. For the first or second year it would not hurt the soil, but to follow it up a number of years would ruin the reputation of the tobacco. He read a letter from one of the best posted men on tobacco in the country who gave as his opinion that fertilizers were disastrous to growers and requested Mr. Rowe to buy no tobacco raised with artificial manures.

Alena, Silas Ward, C. B. Conrad, and others spoke against the use of phosphates, as ruinous to the quality of tobacco, and the discussion was carried on to great length, the opinion of those present being largely against the use of the artificial manures on tobacco lands, but without taking any decided action.

Mr. J. H. Haviland moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until the next regular meeting, which will be on Saturday, March 8th, at 2 o'clock p. m., which was adopted, and the association adjourned.

NOTE TOBACCO TALK.

To the Editor.

As there are so many who have sailed the pudding, I will throw in a little also. I would say to the growers, prepare your leaf yourself for the eastern market. Sort the tobacco into the various grades and size the hands properly. For the most of the warehouse sorting is no better than the majority of the growers can do themselves, and eastern buyers generally are in favor of the growers doing their own sorting. I have found that growers can obtain better prices from eastern buyers or their agents than is obtained from local speculators; that the growers must certainly understand, as the warehouse men cannot make the leaf of any better quality after it has entered their sorting houses for it, is the same tobacco as they buy of the growers at from 8 to 14 cents a pound or under, after they have sorted and sized the hands of the same tobacco it is then worth from 20 to 30 cents a pound or over, so you will perceive that it will pay well to sort your own tobacco. Regarding the use of phosphate manures, I will say that I have paid to use it on the land at least every other year. I tried it last year on a part of my tobacco crop, and I found that where I used the phosphate the tobacco was ten days earlier than the tobacco where no phosphate was used. But I think that by a continuous use of phosphate every year in time it might injure

the soil, but experience alone can only demonstrate this. Now, growers, let us join together and sort and handle our tobacco ready for the eastern markets, and let them that try to push to the front blow, for they have more cheap wind than experience, about growing tobacco. PAUL OLSEN.

Board of Education.

The school commissioners held their regular monthly meeting on Saturday evening, all the commissioners being present except Commissioners Atwood and Ruger.

The following resolution, offered by Superintendent Burton, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the board of education highly appreciate the willing and very satisfactory service rendered by Miss Hatherford for three weeks in conducting the sessions of first grammar department, in the absence of the teacher, and that the clerk of the board furnish Miss Hatherford with a copy of this resolution.

Bills to the amount of \$19.00 were allowed.

James Sutherland & Sons were awarded the contract for furnishing the school supplies for the coming year, they being the lowest bidders.

There being no further business of public importance transacted, the board adjourned.

The Sun Does Move.

The Rev. J. Jasper (colored), who insists that "the sun does move," is so popular in Richmond, Va., that when a stranger inquires the way to his church, the directions are to take a car to a certain corner and then follow the crowd. The evidence of success of modern discoveries being their popularity, "Follow the crowd" your drug store and get a bottle of Dr. J. Jasper's Positive Cure, which cures coughs, colds, consumption and all throat and lung diseases speedily, thoroughly and permanently. Trial bottles free, of Stearns & Baker.

Don't suffer with indigestion, use Baxter's Maudsley Bitters. Price 25 cents. Sold by Stearns & Baker.

Tobacco Sales.

Sales of seed leaf tobacco reported by J. S. Gans' Son & Co., tobacco brokers, No. 131 Water street, New York, expressly for the Janesville Gazette, for the week ending March 3, 1894:

200 cases, crop of 1881, Pennsylvania, at 6 to 11 cents.
350 cases, crop of 1882, Pennsylvania, at 10 to 30 cents.
100 cases, crop of 1882, Virginia, at 10 to 25 cents.
100 cases, crop of 1882, New England, Havana seed, at 10 to 25 cents.
100 cases, crop of 1882, New England, at 11 to 25 cents.
300 cases, Sundries, at 4 to 18 cents.
Total cases, 1,250.

Attend the farewell concert to Prof. Salmon, at Cannon's hall, Wednesday evening. For programme see to-morrow night's Gazette.

To the HOCHESTERMEN.—Insist on getting HOCHESTER'S Saleratus and Soda, and don't let your grocer argue you out of it. It will pay you in the end, and you will use no other.

WITNESS.

"If witness were honest, then he might ride." The above little couplet, set to music, and sung by a mother who always looked on the bright side, comes back to us to-day with a freshness of yesterday's transactions. Our boyhood life was full of wishes, and our early manhood was well stocked with the same material; yet the walking has usually been good, and despite our wishes, the horse has not figured very prominently in our experiences. Boys wish to be men, and men wish to be rich; there is just one wish that the average man can have gratified for the modest sum of ten cents, and that is a first class shave at the next, newly fitted up barber shop of Wisch Bros., opposite the post office.

Only twenty-five cents to attend the best concert ever given in Janesville, at Cannon's hall Wednesday evening.

The True Test.

If a man is hungry within an hour or more after a meal, he is a dyspeptic. It shows his stomach is not able to digest what he has eaten. But to cut and thus impose more work is an absurdity. Take Dr. Jones' Kidney and Bladder Pills, which cure dyspepsia and all stomach, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect purgative, purifies the blood, cures a cure for acute and chronic diseases. Price 50 cents, of Stearns & Baker.

Rock County Agricultural Society: The stockholders of the Rock county agricultural society held their quarterly meeting in the county clerk's office on Saturday afternoon. The attendance of stockholders was quite large, and much interest was manifested in the meeting.

The resolution offered by Mr. H. D. McKinney at the annual meeting held December 1st, was re-considered and made to read as follows:

Resolved, That in the future all persons making entries to the fair, shall pay into the treasury the sum of one dollar for one or more entries, which entitles the party making the entry to an admission ticket during the fair.

Resolved, That hereafter all persons occupying any box stalls of the association during the fair shall pay \$1 for single and \$2 for double stalls. Adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Resolved, That no beer or intoxicating liquors of any kind shall be allowed or sold upon the Rock county agricultural society's fair grounds during the fair of 1894.

Resolved, That no gambling of any name or nature shall be allowed upon our fair grounds during the fair of 1894. The meeting adjourned.

Our readers will find all medicines advertised in this paper at Prentice & Evenson's drugstore, opposite postoffice, Janesville. Medicines not in liquid form sent by mail. Prescriptions and receipts prepared from pure drugs, cheaper than at any other reliable drugstore in the county.

Consumption has been and can be cured by the use of Down's Elixir. Sold by Stearns & Baker.

There is nothing to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood, and as a spring medicine.

Livery Stable.

Nelson Bros., corner of Court and Park streets, at the east end of the